

OOR

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

S-E-C-R-E-T

PROCESSING COPY

25X1

COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT		
SUBJECT	Unidentified Signal Regiments, the Mate Zalka Signal OCS, New Soviet Equipment, Atomic Training, Lectures and Directives, and Events during the Hungarian Uprising	DATE DISTR.	7 February 1957	
		NO. PAGES	1	25X1
		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
DATE OF INFO.		REFERENCES		25X1
PLACE & DATE ACQ.				25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Information is given on unidentified signal regiments, the Mate Zalka Signal Officers' Training School, new Soviet equipment, atomic training, lectures, and directives, and events during the Hungarian uprising.

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

65

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	AEC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OSI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)							

25X1

*Encl. a c*

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

COUNTRY: Hungary

14 January 1957

OB in Hungary

25X1

- a. The regiment was located at the Sallai Caserne, three kilometers north of Vác (N 47-46, E 19-08), near the main railway line. [redacted] The CO of this regiment was Major István Gerencsér, signal branch.
- b. Prior to 5 October 1956, this regiment had two independent signal battalions, the 9447th Signal Battalion and the 9002nd Signal Battalion. These two battalions were subordinate to the Signal Group Directorate of the Ministry of Defense (Honvédelmi Minisztériumnak a Híradó Csoport Főnöksége) in Budapest. [redacted] after 5 October 1956, this signal regiment was made subordinate to an unidentified non-Hungarian corps of the Warsaw Pact Forces.
- c. In October 1956, the estimated strength of this signal regiment was 90 officers and 450 EM. [redacted] the regiment had been undergoing a reorganization since 5 October, and that the reorganization was not completed

25X1

25X1

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T  
-2-

[redacted] on 4 November 1956  
the regiment had the following components:

- (1) One Radio Battalion (radio zászlóalj) consisting of three companies. 25X1
- (2) One Switchboard Battalion (központ zászlóalj) consisting of two companies. Most of the personnel were teletype operators. 25X1
- (3) One Signal Wire Battalion consisting of three or four companies.
- (4) One Provisional (felállandós) Signal Wire Company.
- (5) One Special (különleges) Company composed of radiomen, couriers, and code signal men. This company was not filled to its authorized strength.

d. In October 1956, this regiment had the following items of equipment [redacted]

25X1

- (1) Seven R-50 Soviet-type radios.
- (2) R-7, R-10, R-20, R-30, and R-40 Soviet-type radios [redacted] 25X1
- (3) Thirty NEV Hungarian-type general purpose receivers.
- (4) Soviet-type magnetophones, Hungarian-type telephones and telephone lines, and Soviet-type telephone switchboards [redacted] 25X1
- (5) Thirty Soviet-type HTG-1, ST 35, and Siemens STG-1 and STG-2 teletype machines.
- (6) Soviet-type teletype switchboards [redacted] 25X1
- (7) Approximately 500 Vippon, Csepel 350-D, ZIS-151, and [redacted] radio trucks. 25X1

e. Training at this regiment included very superficial small arms training. Most of the training was in signal communication, use of signal equipment, and general troop communication organization within the regiment.

2. [redacted] the following information about an unidentified signal regiment (Budapesti híradóezred) which, in September 1956, was located at the Petőfi Caserne on Budai Street in Budapest:

25X1

a. This signal regiment, located in the same installation as the Máté Zalka Signal OCS (see paragraph 4), was subordinate to the Ministry of Defense (Honvédelmi Minisztérium). [redacted] Lieutenant Colonel Móric (fnu), signal branch, was the CO of this regiment. 25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

-3-

25X1

- b. [redacted] the Signal OCS located in this same installation, approximately the same types and amount of equipment in the area of this regiment as [redacted] the regiment in Vác (see paragraph 1-d). 25X1

(1) Approximately 16 RAS-UKW Soviet-type radios on Vippon, Csepel three-ton, ZIS, and [redacted] trucks. 25X1

(2) Twelve to 14 Hungarian-type decimetric radios.

(3) Direction finders [redacted] 25X1

3. [redacted] unidentified signal regiment in Debrecen

[redacted] this regiment was subordinate to the Signal Group Directorate of the Ministry of Defense in Budapest.

The Máté Zalka Signal OCS

4. [redacted] 25X1

a. The Máté Zalka Signal OCS, located at the Petöfi Caserne on Budaörsi Street in Budapest prior to 5 September 1956, was subordinate to the Group Directorate of the Educational Institutes of the Ministry of Defense (Honvédelmi Minisztériumi Tanintézetek Csoport Főnöksége) in Budapest. [redacted] In September 1956, Lieutenant Colonel István Susa, signal branch, was the CO. On 5 September 1956 this OCS was transferred to the Tanácsok Engineer OCS Caserne (Tanácsok Műszaki Laktanya) in Szent Endre (N 47-40, E 19-05). 25X1

b. In September 1956 [redacted] the strength of this OCS was as follows: 61 graduate (three year) signal OCS officers, 11 graduate (three year) signal-railroad (vasuti tiszt) OCS officers, 18 graduate (three year) signal-technical OCS officers (híradó műszaki tiszt), 78 (two year) signal cadets (híradós növendék), nine (two year) signal-railroad cadets (vasuti növendék), 21 (two year) signal-technical cadets (híradó műszaki növendék), 68 (one year) signal cadets, seven (one year) signal-railroad cadets, and 25 (one year) signal-technical cadets. 25X1

c. This OCS consisted of four companies. The 1st Company was made up of the 61 graduate signal officers; the 2nd Company was made up of all signal-railroad graduates and cadets; the 3rd Company was made up of all two-year signal cadets; and the 4th Company was made up of all one-year signal cadets.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

-4-

25X1

- d. Major items of equipment at this OCS were similar in type and number to those of the signal regiment in Vác (see paragraph 1-d).

#### New Soviet Equipment

5. On 22 August 1956, [ ] all three-year cadets of the Máté Zalka Signal OCS in Budapest were taken to the Zrinyi Officers' Academy in Budapest. Here instructors demonstrated to the OCS cadets the newest Soviet equipment, supposedly manufactured in 1956. [ ] 25X1
- a. R-101, R-102, R-103, and R-104 Soviet radios. The instructor stated that these radios were intended to replace all other Soviet radios, e.g., the R-50, R-40, and R-30 radios, and that these new types would be issued to Hungarian and Soviet units at the beginning of 1957. These new sets were much lighter and much easier to operate; however, according to the instructor, they were as efficient as the old radios.
- b. One 72-ton, flat turtle-shaped Soviet tank with 152 mm Gun.
- c. One Soviet amphibious ten-ton capacity truck, hermetically sealed, with the same type of engine as the ZIS-150.
- d. One Soviet 160 mm Mortar.
- e. One pair of Soviet, infra-red binoculars with a range of 200 meters.

#### Miscellaneous Training, Lectures, and Directives

6. While on a field exercise in March 1955, [ ] cadets from the Signal OCS were instructed in the use of decontaminating equipment and clothing against chemical and atomic agents. 25X1
7. During a lecture in March 1955, the instructor showed the cadets photographs of a [ ] atomic cannon. The instructor said this cannon weighed 60 tons, the barrel was 12.7 meters long, and it had an effective range of 60 to 80 kilometers. 25X1
8. According to a directive issued by the Ministry of Defense, after March 1955, all field exercises of Hungarian units were to be held under simulated atomic warfare conditions. This meant that defensive and precautionary measures were to be taken before and during field exercises. Signal units complied with this directive by taking special precautions in the maintenance and protection of signal equipment.
9. According to another directive issued by the Ministry of Defense in March 1955, at least 50 percent of all field exercises of the Hungarian Army were to be held at night.
10. [ ] unspecified biological warfare weapons were in the possession of the Communist armies; however, apparently not much importance was attached to these weapons by the instructors. 25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

-5-

11. Above-service-age civilians in Budapest had to attend a six-weeks course of instruction in evacuation, fire-fighting, and first aid in case of war.

25X1

12. In the curriculum of trade schools in Hungary training in the use of small arms and partisan warfare was included.

13. Once every year all soldiers of the Hungarian army and all civilians working for the army were inoculated against typhoid, tetanus, and paratyphoid.

#### Events During the Hungarian Revolution

14. On the morning of 23 October 1956, several indications of a revolution. In front of Kilián Caserne, labor service units armed with PPSH's and carbines. Formerly, these units had been performing construction work.

25X1

25X1

25X1

15. On 25 October 1956, civilian and military revolutionary councils were formed in Vác. Dr. Kristof (fnu) was head of the civilian revolutionary council and Major Imre Környei was head of the military revolutionary council. The military revolutionary council demoted the CO of the Vác signal regiment and restricted him and his family to the caserne.

16. On 26 October 1956, about 300 men and officers of the Vác signal regiment, armed with rifles and carbines, marched to the city jail. All the former inmates stood in front of the jail, and the building was held by approximately 15 AVH men armed with eight to ten unidentified Soviet machine guns and PPSH SMG's. One AVH man fired a shot from the building and hit a civilian standing outside. The soldiers of the signal regiment surrounded the building and prepared to attack. The AVH men were overpowered and their weapons were confiscated and distributed to the voluntarily-formed civilian militia (nemzetőrség). The AVH men were taken to Marko Street in Budapest, where all AVH men were held.

25X1

17. From 3 November to 8 November 1956, about 18 young men and boys armed with PPSH SMG's, one 7.62 mm DT tank MG, and one 7.62 mm LMG, fought Soviet tanks in Budapest. group usually followed this technique: using a rifle, they shot the machine gunner of a T-34 tank from the second or third floor of a house, then tossed a bottle of gasoline on the tank. Another group from a house across the street then threw a hand grenade on the tank. In this way, group destroyed one and damaged eight or nine T-34 tanks. as soon as a shot came from a house, Soviet tanks started machine gunning the house.

25X1

25X1

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T  
-6-

18. On 12 November 1956, [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] Approximately 3,000  
Hungarian officers attended the meeting, and all were requested  
to join the new officers' regiments which were supporting the 25X1  
Kadar government. [redacted] about 200 [redacted] officers refused 25X1  
to join. [redacted] reported to the CO in Vác, who ordered 25X1  
[redacted] to agree to support the Kadar regime. [redacted]  
[redacted] most of the junior officers and EM at [redacted]  
regiment in Vác requested and received their discharges from  
the service.
- [redacted] Information About the Hungarian Revolution 25X1
19. [redacted] there were approximately 80,000 to 100,000 25X1  
dead as a result of the revolution. [redacted] 25X1  
approximately 10,000 to 12,000 houses in Budapest had been  
destroyed.
20. [redacted] there were many 25X1  
rebel military units in Borsód province, and that Major General  
Maleter and Brigadier General Kiraly, [redacted] deputy, were in the 25X1  
Bakony Mountains (N 47-15, E 17-50) with approximately 6,000  
freedom fighters.
21. [redacted] most 25X1  
people in Hungary were convinced that they would receive some  
kind of extensive aid from the West by 7 November 1956.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

**Page Denied**

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied